

A 3D cutaway diagram of the ePHENIX detector. The diagram shows a central cylindrical structure with various colored components (red, green, blue, yellow, orange) representing different parts of the detector. The structure is surrounded by a complex support system with multiple levels and structural elements. The background is a light blue gradient.

# ePHENIX: Field return design

Jin Huang (LANL)

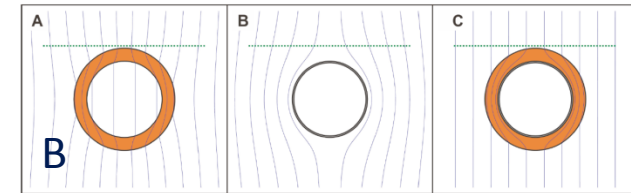
# Field return design parameters

- ▶ Base on sPHENIX/BaBar magnet and yoke
- ▶ Open acceptance for both ePHENIX and fsPHENIX
- ▶ Practical limit
  - $|z| < 4.5\text{m}$  eRHIC detector region limit
  - Height limit of beam-rail of 4.5 m
  - No bending magnetic field on electron beam
- ▶ Detector requirements
  - Sufficient momentum resolution in forward region
  - Work with gas RICH: small bending field in RICH region
  - Work with TPC: homogeneous field in TPC region

# Field return ideas investigated:

## We came a long way

| Design Family                      | Example                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Piston                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Passive piston (C. L. da Silva)</li> <li>• Super conducting piston (Y. Goto)</li> </ul>                                                                                                                            |
| Dipole                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forward dipole (Y. Goto, A. Deshpande, et. al.)</li> <li>• Redirect magnetic flux of solenoid (T. Hemmick)</li> <li>• Use less-magnetic material for a azimuthal portion of central H-Cal (E. Kistenev)</li> </ul> |
| Toroid                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air core toroid (E. Kistenev)</li> <li>• Six fold toroid (J. Huang)</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                     |
| Other axial symmetric Field shaper | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large field solenoidal extension (C. L. da Silva)</li> <li>• Pancake field pusher (T. Hemmick)</li> </ul>                                                                                                          |



Beam line magnetic field shielding,  
based on superconducting pipe.  
Test device planned (Stony Brook Group)

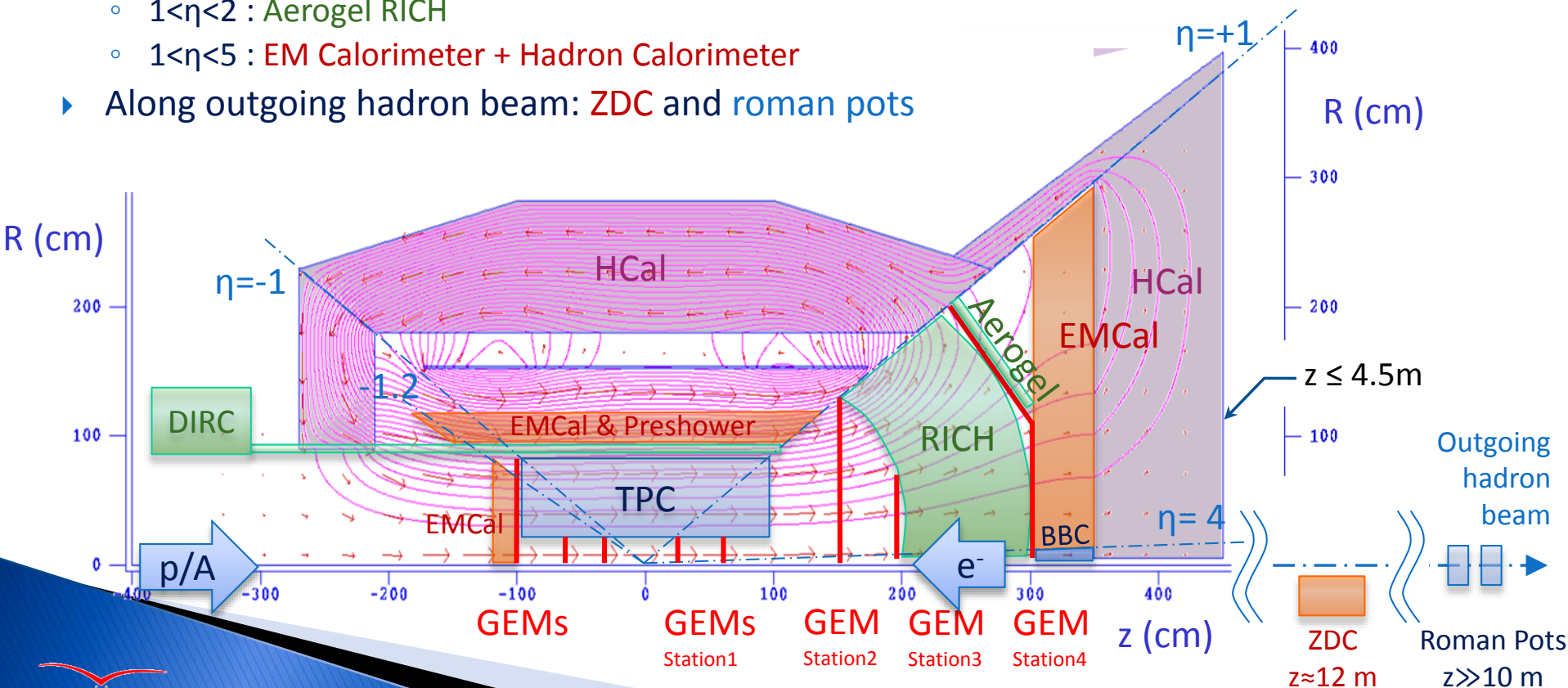
# Concept for an EIC Detector

- ▶  $-1 < \eta < +1$  (barrel) : sPHENIX + Compact-TPC + DIRC
- ▶  $-4 < \eta < -1$  (e-going) :  
High resolution calorimeter + GEM trackers
- ▶  $+1 < \eta < +4$  (h-going) :
  - $1 < \eta < 4$  : GEM tracker + Gas RICH
  - $1 < \eta < 2$  : Aerogel RICH
  - $1 < \eta < 5$  : EM Calorimeter + Hadron Calorimeter
- ▶ Along outgoing hadron beam: ZDC and roman pots

Working title: “ePHENIX”

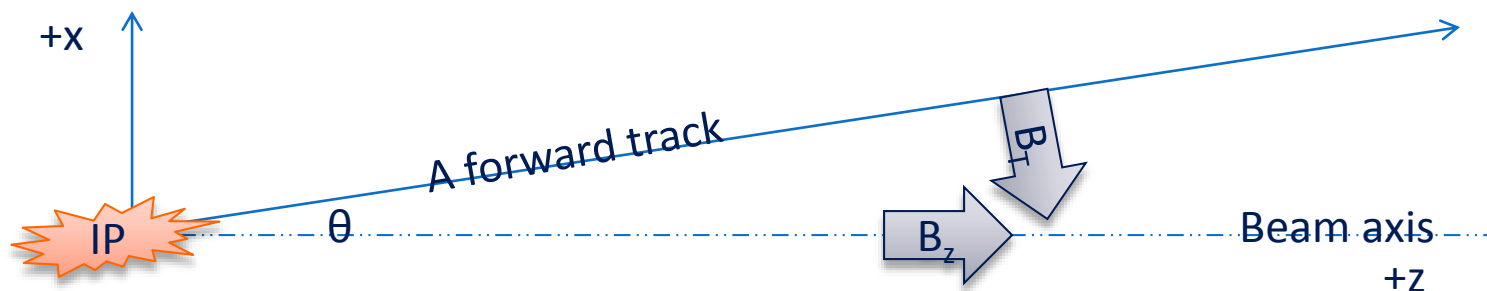
LOI: arXiv:1402.1209

Review: “good day-one detector”  
“solid foundation for future upgrades”



# Tracking overview for forward directions

- ▶ Field transverse to the track → bending of the track → sagitta → measurement of  $(1/p)$
- ▶ Besides brutal force increase of tracking resolution/field strength, geometry and field direction play an important role
- ▶ For a cylindrical symmetric field:



Transverse field is directly related to shape of central longitudinal field:

$$B_T = B_z \tan \theta + \frac{\tan \theta}{2} z \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} + O(\theta^2)$$

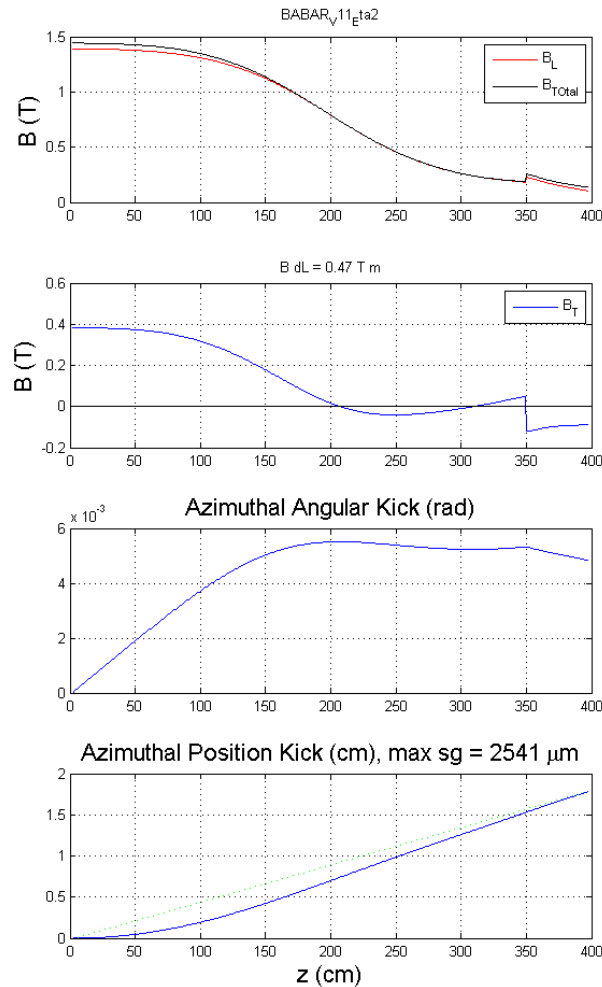
BaBar's graded current density help both

Geometry Term

Flux Term

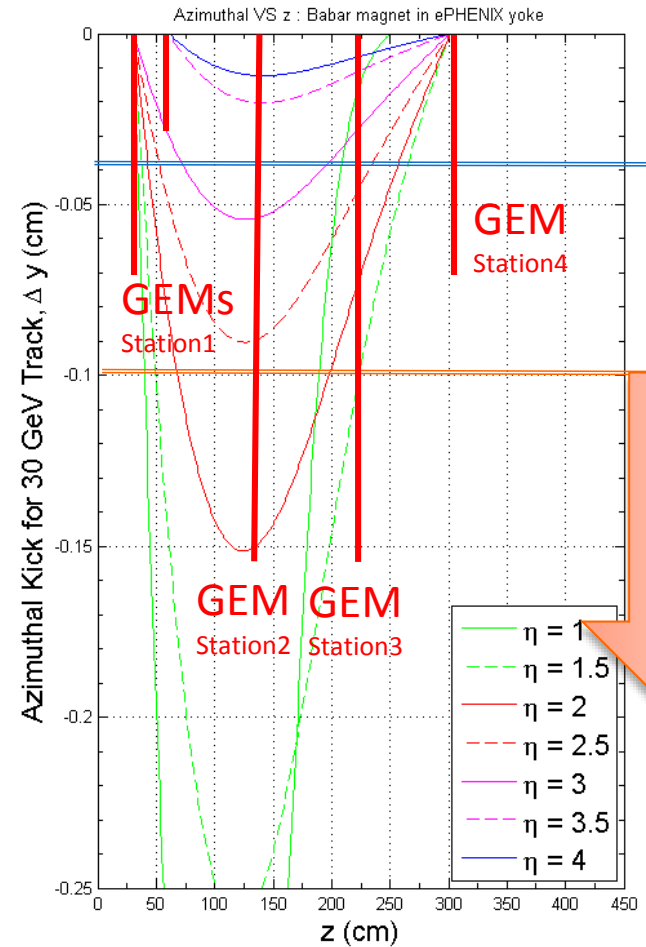


# Tracking optimization with numerical field simulation



Magnetic bending  
Track of  $\eta=2.0$ ,  $p=30$  GeV

Using  $\phi$  segmented GEM  
with resolution of  $R \Delta\phi = 50 \mu\text{m}$



$dp/p/p < 0.2\%$

Good for RICH

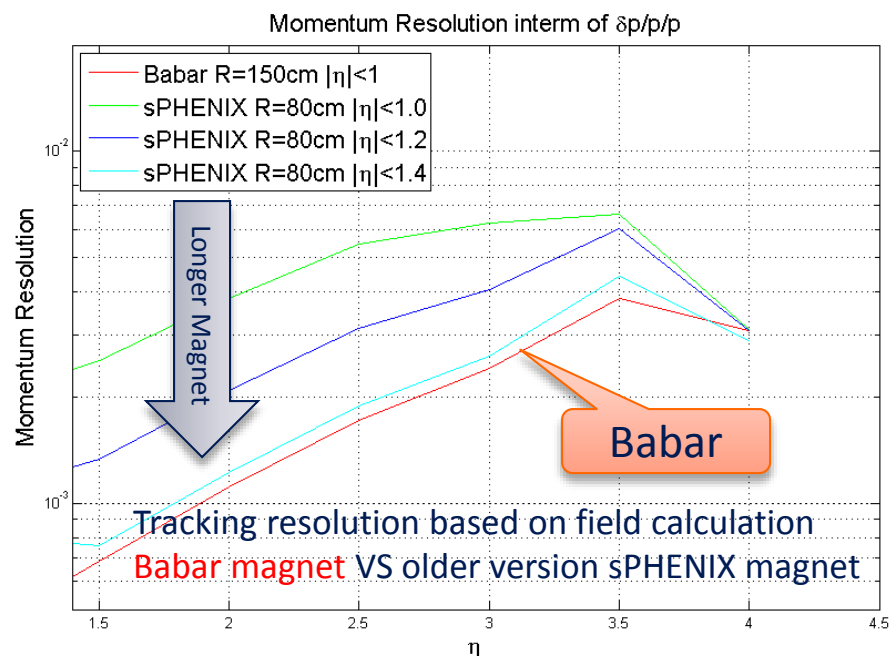
Summary for sagitta  
Track of  $p=30$  GeV

# BaBar + Field shaping

- ▶ BaBar superconducting magnet became available
  - Built by Ansaldo → SLAC ~1999
  - Nominal field: 1.5T
  - Radius : 140-173 cm
  - Length: 385 cm
- ▶ Field calculation and yoke tuning
  - Three field calculator cross checked: POISSON, FEM and OPERA
- ▶ Favor for forward spectrometer
  - Designed for homogeneous B-field in central tracking
  - Longer field volume for forward tracking
  - Higher current density at end of the magnet → better forward bending
  - Work well with RICH with field-shaping yoke: Forward & central Hcal + Steel lampshade
- ▶ To be shipped soon

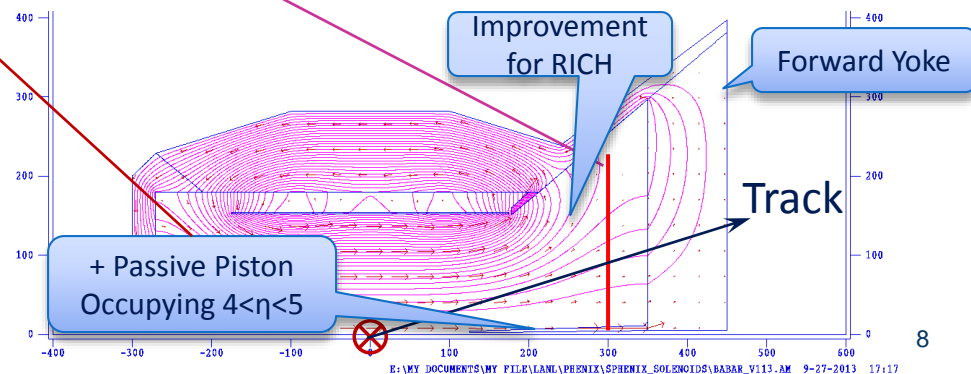
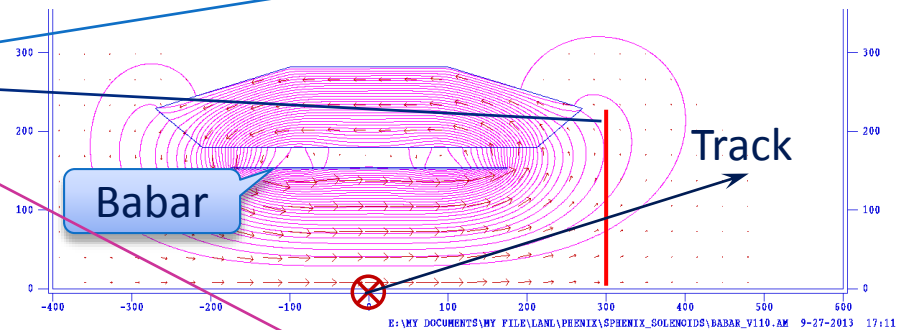
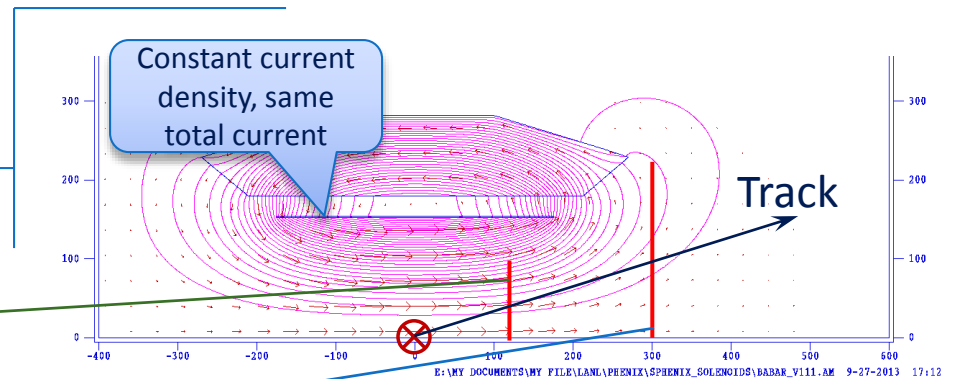
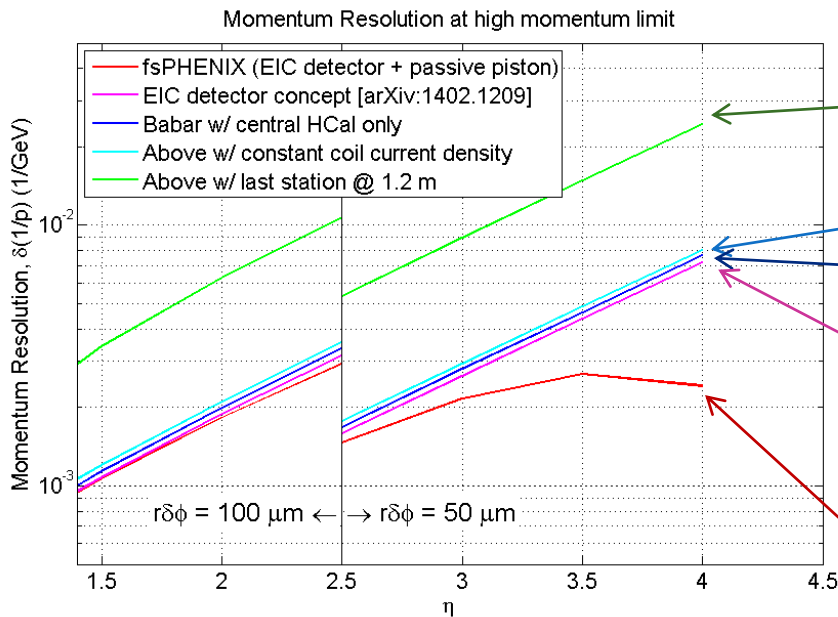


BaBar solenoid packed for shipping, May 17 2013



# Considerations for yoke and tracking designs

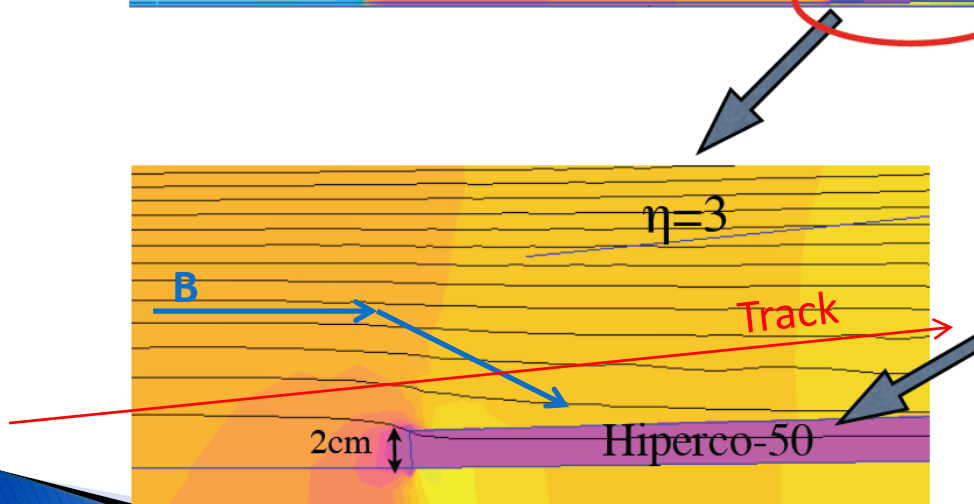
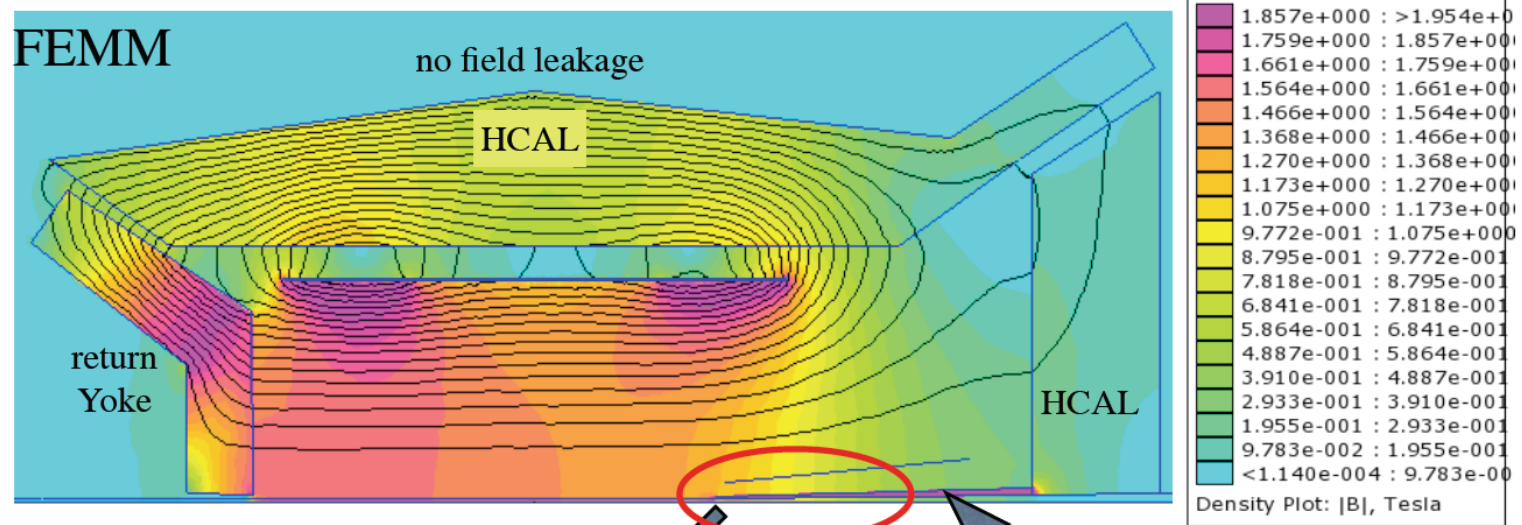
- Optimal tracking configurations
  - Measure sagitta with **vertex** – **optimal sagitta plane (not drawn)** – **last tracking station**
  - Yoke after tracking space and conform with a  $|z| < 4.5\text{m}$  limit (eRHIC machine/detector “ruce” line)
- Baseline forward tracking
  - Central + forward yoke (hadron calo.)
  - Last tracking station at  $z=3.0\text{m}$
- Can be further enhanced for fsPHENIX DY





# Very forward tracking for fsPHENIX: Passive piston field shaper

by C. L. da Silva



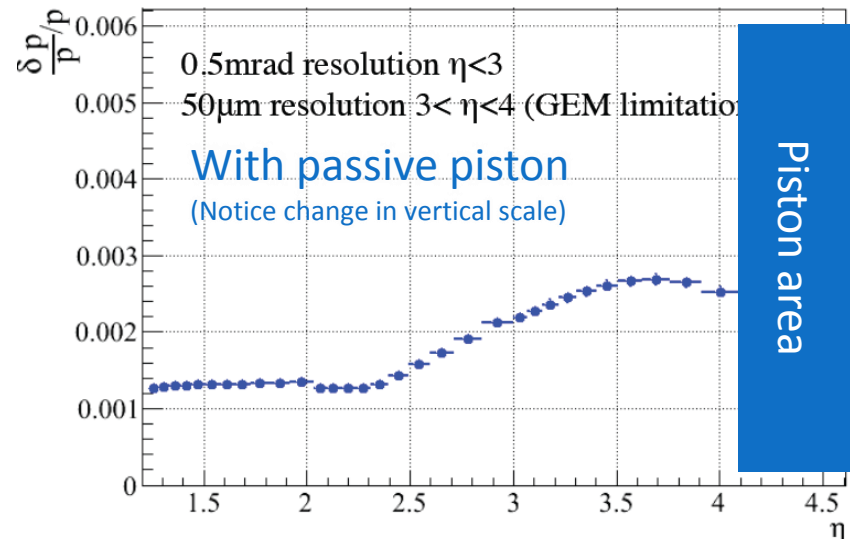
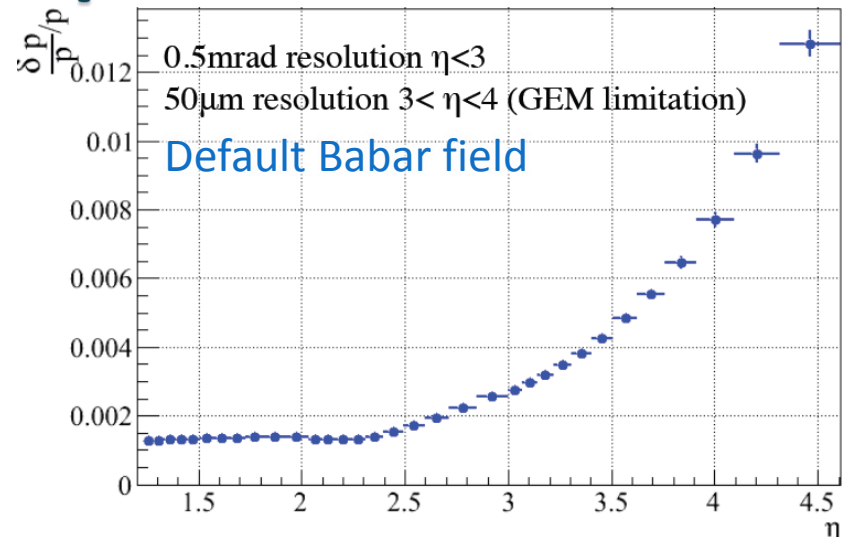
Passive Piston helping flux return at small angle

Hiperco-50: 49%Co+49%Fe alloy provide high field saturation (<2.25T)

# Very forward tracking for fsPHENIX : Passive piston field shaper Performance

by C. L. da Silva

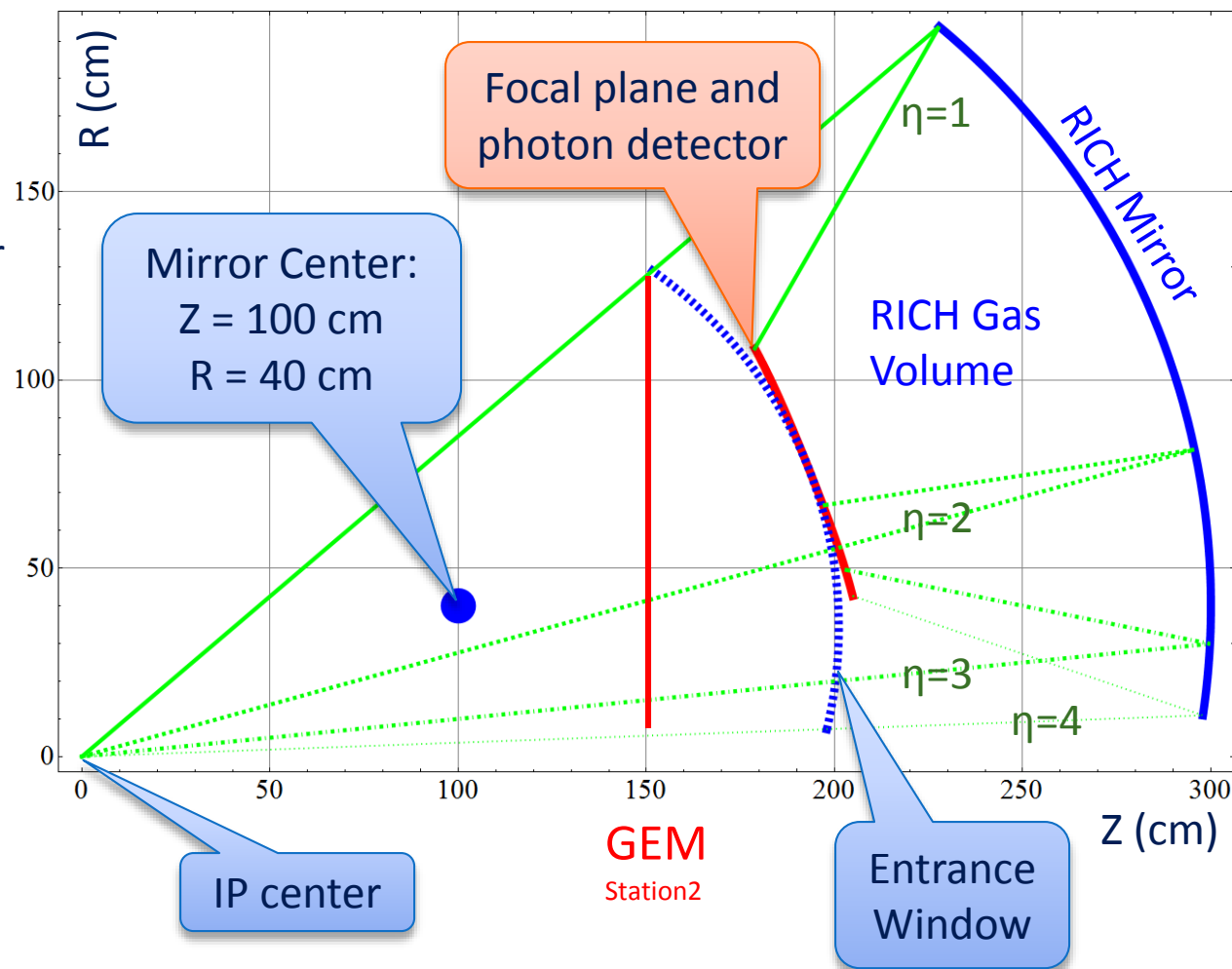
- ▶ Advantage :
  - Significantly improved very forward field where Babar field is least effective
  - Simple implementation
  - Minimal interaction with Babar field and beam
- ▶ Challenges that under study
  - Blocking Hcal acceptance of  $4 < \eta < 5$  for diffractive studies
  - Background shower from piston
  - Further improvement limited by total piston flux (may use silicon detector)
- ▶ Good ideas for improving momentum resolution is there.  
Not have to use for stage-I EIC,  
Not in LOI base design.



# RICH with ePHENIX tracking and field:

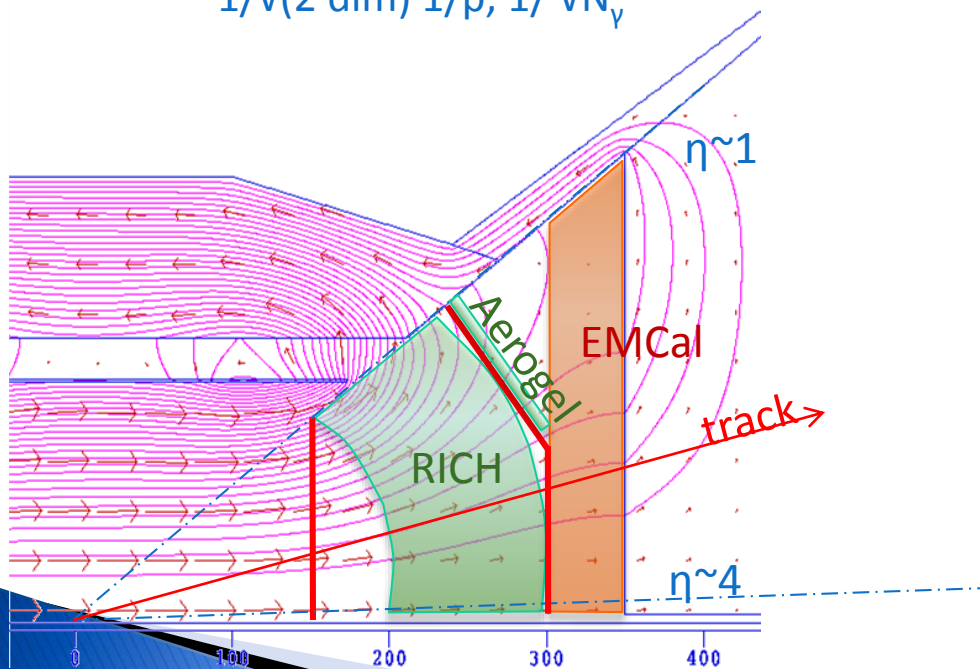
## Proposed Design: R-Z projection

- ▶ “Beautiful” optics and assuming spherical mirrors
- ▶ 1 meter RICH gas volume along track
- ▶ Photon sensor is flat (easier for GEM construction)
- ▶ Small area for photon readout
- ▶ Avoid invading tracking space ( $Z > 1.5\text{m}$ , away from the optimal sagitta plane)
- ▶  $Z < 3.0\text{m}$  from EMCal limit and allow a volume for aerogel at lower eta
- ▶ Defocusing due to extended vertex is small for most  $(Z-\eta)$ . Defocusing  $< 5\%$   $\theta_{\text{MAX}}$  for worse case  $(Z-\eta) = (50\text{ cm}, 1.0)$



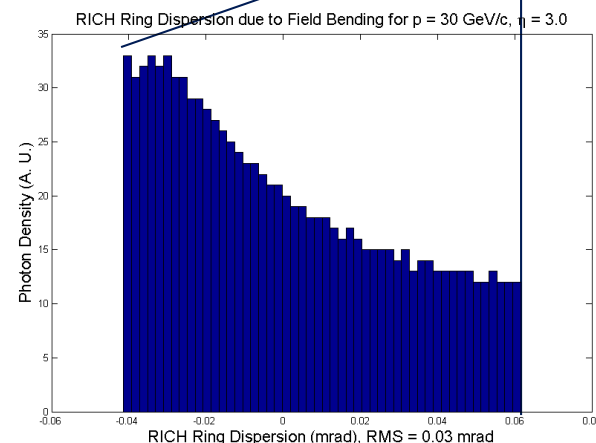
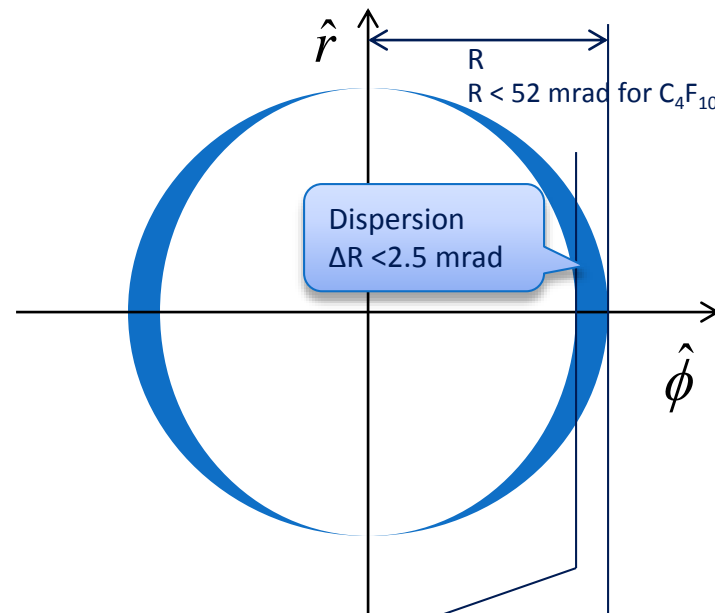
# Estimating field distortion for RICH

- ▶ Field calculated numerically with field return
- ▶ Field lines mostly parallel to tracks in the RICH volume
- ▶ Field distortion of RICH ring only contribute to a minor uncertainty
  - ▶ Uncertainty on R suppressed by  $1/\sqrt{2 \dim} \cdot 1/p, 1/\sqrt{N_\gamma}$



## A RICH Ring:

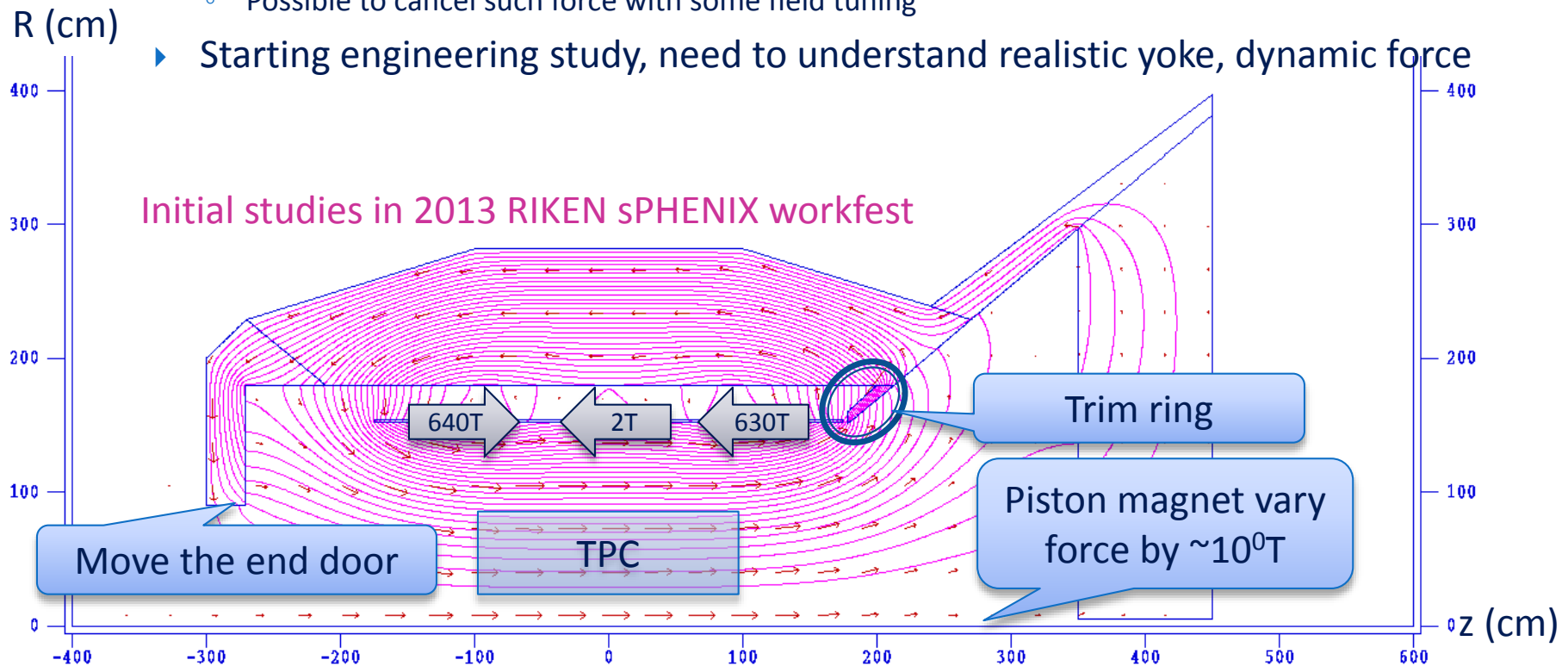
Photon distribution due to tracking bending only





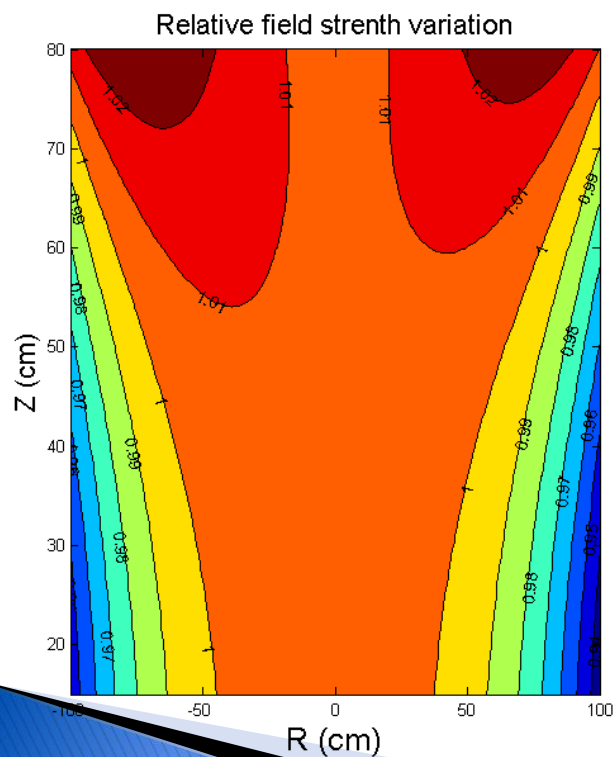
# Forward yoke and force

- ▶ Forward yoke modification is the foundation for fsPHENIX and ePHENIX, which require joint design at early stage of sPHENIX construction
- ▶ Preliminary force calculation done in 2D models to evaluate force and field uniformity
  - Default static force  $\sim 300\text{T}$  longitudinally
  - Possible to cancel such force with some field tuning
- ▶ Starting engineering study, need to understand realistic yoke, dynamic force

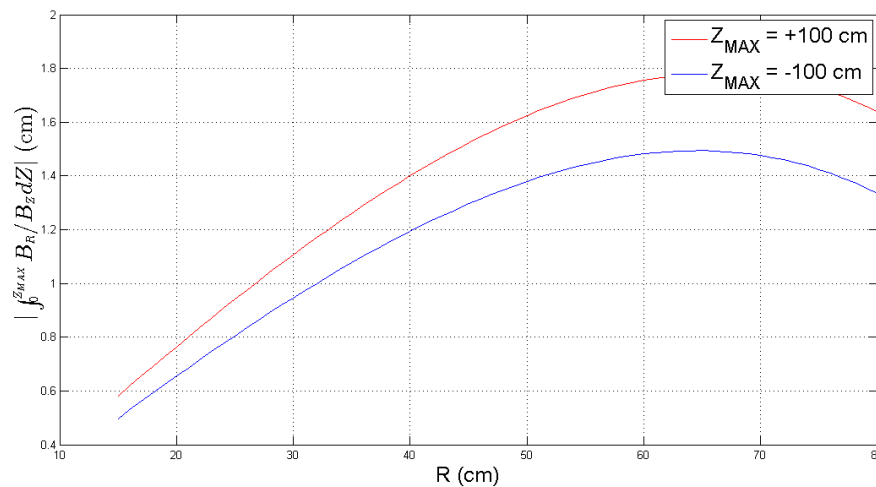


# TPC region

- ▶ Reached quoted uniformity for Babar ( $\pm 3\%$  for central tracking volume)
- ▶ Looks promising for TPC work condition. Detailed study needed.



Field correction  $\sim$  few mm in  $R\phi$



# Summary

- ▶ Current design satisfies the requirement in leading order
  - Base on sPHENIX/BaBar magnet and yoke
  - Open acceptance for both ePHENIX and fsPHENIX
  - Practical limit
    - $|z| < 4.5\text{m}$  eRHIC detector region limit
    - Height limit of beam-rail of 4.5 m
    - No bending magnetic field on electron beam
  - Detector requirements
    - Sufficient momentum resolution in forward region
    - Work with gas RICH: small bending field in RICH region
    - Work with TPC: homogeneous field in TPC region
- ▶ Need more work on
  - Justify the mechanical and dynamic stability
  - Simulation in details with detectors
  - Build it